

Evans	LaTourette	Rivers
Ewing	Lazio	Rodriguez
Fattah	Leach	Roemer
Filner	Lee	Rogan
Fletcher	Levin	Rogers
Forbes	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Ford	Lewis (KY)	Rothman
Fossella	Linder	Rush
Fowler	Lipinski	Ryan (WI)
Frank (MA)	LoBiondo	Sanchez
Franks (NJ)	Lofgren	Sanders
Frost	Lucas (KY)	Sandlin
Gallegly	Lucas (OK)	Sawyer
Ganske	Maloney (CT)	Saxton
Gejdenson	Maloney (NY)	Schaffer
Gekas	Manzullo	Schakowsky
Gephardt	Markey	Scott
Gilchrest	Martinez	Serrano
Gillmor	Mascara	Shaw
Gilman	Matsui	Sherman
Gonzalez	McCarthy (MO)	Sherwood
Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Shimkus
Goodlatte	McCollum	Shows
Goodling	McCrery	Shuster
Granger	McDermott	Simpson
Green (TX)	McGovern	Sisisky
Green (WI)	McHugh	Skeen
Greenwood	McIntyre	Skelton
Gutierrez	McKeon	Slaughter
Gutknecht	McKinney	Smith (MI)
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Smith (NJ)
Hansen	Meek (FL)	Smith (TX)
Hastert	Meeks (NY)	Souder
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Spence
Hastings (WA)	Metcalfe	Stabenow
Hayes	Mica	Strickland
Hefley	Millender	Stupak
Hill (IN)	McDonald	Sweeney
Hill (MT)	Miller, Gary	Talent
Hilleary	Mink	Tancredo
Hilliard	Moakley	Tanner
Hinchey	Mollohan	Tauscher
Hinojosa	Moore	Tauzin
Hoekstra	Moran (KS)	Taylor (MS)
Holden	Murtha	Terry
Holt	Nadler	Thomas
Hooley	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Horn	Neal	Thompson (MS)
Hunter	Ney	Thune
Hutchinson	Northup	Tierney
Isakson	Norwood	Towns
Jackson-Lee	Nussle	Trafficant
(TX)	Oberstar	Turner
Jefferson	Ortiz	Udall (CO)
Jenkins	Ose	Udall (NM)
John	Owens	Upton
Johnson, E. B.	Oxley	Velazquez
Jones (OH)	Pallone	Vento
Kanjorski	Pascrell	Vitter
Kaptur	Payne	Walden
Kelly	Pease	Walsh
Kennedy	Peterson (MN)	Watkins
Kildee	Peterson (PA)	Watts (OK)
Kind (WI)	Petri	Waxman
King (NY)	Phelps	Weiner
Klecza	Pickering	Weldon (FL)
Klink	Pickett	Weldon (PA)
Kucinich	Pombo	Weygand
Kuykendall	Pomeroy	Whitfield
LaFalce	Price (NC)	Wicker
LaHood	Quinn	Wilson
Lampson	Rahall	Wise
Lantos	Rangel	Woolsey
Larson	Reyes	Wu
Latham	Reynolds	Young (AK)

NOES—110

Aderholt	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Archer	Edwards	Jones (NC)
Baldwin	Emerson	Kasich
Ballenger	Everett	Kilpatrick
Barrett (NE)	Farr	Kingston
Barrett (WI)	Foley	Knollenberg
Bentsen	Frelinghuysen	Kolbe
Boehner	Gibbons	Largent
Bonilla	Goss	Lowe
Boyd	Graham	Luther
Brown (OH)	Hall (TX)	McInnis
Burr	Hayworth	McIntosh
Callahan	Herger	Meehan
Castle	Hobson	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Hoeffel	Miller, George
Chenoweth	Hoyer	Minge
Clyburn	Hulshof	Moran (VA)
Coburn	Hyde	Morella
Cox	Inslee	Myrick
Crane	Istook	Nethercutt
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Obey
DeLay	Johnson (CT)	Olver

Packard	Sabo	Sununu
Pastor	Salmon	Taylor (NC)
Paul	Sanford	Thornberry
Pelosi	Scarborough	Thurman
Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Tiahrt
Porter	Sessions	Toomey
Portman	Shadegg	Visclosky
Ramstad	Shays	Wamp
Regula	Smith (WA)	Waters
Riley	Snyder	Watt (NC)
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Weller
Roukema	Stark	Wexler
Roybal-Allard	Stearns	Wolf
Royce	Stenholm	Wynn
Ryun (KS)	Stump	

NOT VOTING—9

Brady (TX)	Hostettler	Pryce (OH)
Brown (CA)	Houghton	Radanovich
Gordon	Lewis (GA)	Young (FL)

□ 2028

Messrs. GEORGE MILLER of California, LUTHER, EVERETT, and Mrs. LOWEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. PICKERING, MCKEON, FLETCHER, and Ms. GRANGER changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 209, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1000, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1000, AVIATION INVESTMENT AND REFORM ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the enrolling clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes in the engrossment of H.R. 1000, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 10, I missed 12 votes because I was unavoidably detained in my district.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200 and 201, and "aye" on rollcall 202, and "no" on rollcall 203.

Yesterday, on June 14, I was detained by weather when landing at Washington National Airport.

I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 204.

□ 2030

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 15, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby designate Martha C. Morrison, Deputy Clerk, in addition to Gerasimos C. Vans, Assistant to the Clerk, and Daniel J. Strodel, Assistant to the Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which she would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 106th Congress or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ARMY SANCTIONING WICCA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have learned that the United States military recognizes witchcraft as a religion. Witchcraft, or wicca, as it is often called, professes no belief in the Christian concept of God.

While I find this fact disturbing in itself, it was on my drive back to Washington yesterday that my attention was called to something that I

find much more upsetting. The Washington Post ran an article on June 8 on the military's religious tolerance. It points out that the Army chaplains' handbook lists religious choices open to soldiers that include wicca, black Judaism and the Church of Satan. While I might not agree that such belief systems ought to be recognized or ought to be encouraged by the United States military, I accept the diversity of thought and opinion. What I cannot understand is what the article reports, that Army Chaplain John Walton, who served at Fort Hood for 5½ years was admonished for mentioning Jesus in his sermons.

According to the article, in the interests of maintaining religious tolerance on base, Walton was allegedly sent to sensitivity training where he was asked to refrain from mentioning the name of Christ so that he would not offend others; this, at an Army base that officially sanctioned the practice of witchcraft years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I hope what I read is not true. If it is, I am incensed. America is a Nation of many faiths, but to ask that a Christian chaplain deny Christ by asking him or her to drop His name from their sermons is like asking them to reject the essential nature of their beliefs. Doing so would stray from the religious principles this great Nation was founded upon.

Mr. Speaker, it was Thomas Jefferson who called the Bible the cornerstone of liberty and our country's first President, George Washington, said, and I quote: "It is impossible rightly to govern the world without God and the Bible."

Those same ideals apply to the men and women who defend and protect this country. Our Nation's soldiers risk their lives for my colleagues and for me and for this country. Those who choose to practice Christianity deserve the right to hear Jesus' name spoken by their chaplains.

Mr. Speaker, I am a man of strong religious convictions. My faith is an extremely important part of my life, and I respect others' right to practice their beliefs. But if the United States military begins removing fundamental tenets of the Christian faith this great Nation was founded upon, it is clear that we have gone too far in our effort not to upset.

Mr. Speaker, the instructions given to our military chaplains to offend no one can be easily viewed as religious bigotry to those with deeply-rooted beliefs.

Perhaps this anti-religious attitude is simply reflective of the times. Just weeks ago, the Washington Post featured a front-page article about a Calvert County, Maryland high school graduation ceremony in which students ignored a school ban on prayer and recited the Lord's prayer.

The reporter called the students a defiant group, as if to imply that the peaceful inclusion of God in the ceremony caused harm, but it received

front page coverage simply because one young graduating student took offense at the prayer and left the building.

Mr. Speaker, have we become so sensitive to being insensitive that we can no longer say what we think or question other ideas? It is our diversity of opinion and diversity of culture that makes this country great. But if we continue down a path of religious intolerance from banning our Nation's students from praying in school, or asking our United States Christian ministers from uttering the name Jesus, we as a Nation accomplish nothing.

For that reason I have called upon Defense Secretary William Cohen to provide me with an explanation of how and why the military goes about training its chaplains to suppress such fundamental religious beliefs.

In the words of William McKinley, and I quote, "The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which this government was established and insist upon the faithful observance."

Mr. Speaker, this Nation was founded on Judeo-Christian principles. When we start forcibly suppressing those beliefs and principles, we threaten the very foundation and strength of this country, and if this trend continues, America is in deep trouble.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MIAMI RIVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Miami River project must be a major priority when Congress acts on the energy, water and appropriations bill later this year. At long last. The Miami River appears headed for a long overdue clean-up and revitalization. For the first time, a broad-based coalition of community leaders, business interests, and officials at the Federal, State, and local levels have united to work for this goal which is vitally important for both the future of our growing trade with our neighbors to the south as well as for preserving a waterway which is a key part of our ecosystem.

I am working with members of the south Florida congressional delegation, with the Miami River Commission and the Miami River Marine Group to ensure that the Miami River is a top funding priority in the energy and water appropriations bill later this year.

Recently the prospects of a Miami River clean-up brightened considerably after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announced that it would pick up the

majority of the costs of disposing contaminated sediments from the River. This new policy came after a meeting with Corps officials, with representatives from my office and Senator BOB GRAHAM's office, and the Miami River Commission managing director, David Miller. This decision will allow the 4-year phase dredging project proposed by the Miami River Commission to become a reality.

Under this plan the Federal Government would pay 47 million of the total cost of the 64 million required to dredge the River. The first step in funding this plan will be the approval of a \$5 million initial Federal appropriations in the energy appropriations bill. These are important economic and environmental reasons which have led us to this broad-based effort to clean up the Miami River.

The initial effort at the Federal level was begun by my predecessor, the late Claude Pepper, who placed the original language for the Miami River in the bill in 1986 and helped pass the original feasibility study of the Miami River in 1972. This resulted in the Army Corps of Engineers 1990 recommendations for navigational maintenance dredging of the River. The Miami River needs to be dredged because, after years of neglect, it has become the most polluted River in our State.

This problem originated in the 1930s when the River was dredged as a Federal navigation channel. Recent studies of bottom sediments of the River have uncovered a 65-year history of pollution from a wide variety of sources.

South Florida's post-war growth created over 69 square miles of mainly industrialized urban land areas which have loaded the River with pollutants via storm water systems. Numerous studies by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and State and local agencies all confirm that the Miami River has the most contaminated sediments in Florida and that only dredging can remove this pollution.

The need for prompt action to dredge the River is reinforced by its role as the major part of Biscayne Bay. The bay is one of the most significant water bodies in the United States, providing recreational and economic opportunities for over 2 million south Florida residents and supporting a great variety of marine life. Continued delay in dredging the River will permit the sediment to pollute this important water preserve. Failure to dredge could prevent the Miami River from becoming a major contributor to international trade and economic growth in south Florida.

As Florida's fifth largest port, the Miami River helps cargo carriers serve over 83 ports in the Caribbean and Latin America, and I urge my colleagues to support this inclusion in the bill later this year.